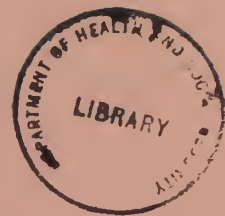


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BOROUGH OF HASLINGDEN



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

1972

HEALTH, HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

COUNCILLOR T. B. FISHER (TO MAY 1972)
ALDERMAN D. BUTTERWORTH (FROM MAY 1972)

CHAIRMAN

ALDERMAN R. WOOLLEY

ALDERMAN W. BOYSON, M.B.E. J.P.

ALDERMAN A. BUSSEY

ALDERMAN J. RATCLIFFE, J.P.

ALDERMAN MRS. G. WAREURTON, C.A.

COUNCILLOR W. I. COOPER

COUNCILLOR G. HATTON ⁴

COUNCILLOR J. W. HOLGATE

COUNCILLOR T. ILLINGWORTH

COUNCILLOR MRS. D. RAMSDEN

COUNCILLOR E. RUSSELL *

COUNCILLOR D. H. VALENTINE, J.P.

COUNCILLOR T. WALLER ⁴

COUNCILLOR J. WALSH, J.P. *

* Member of the Committee to May 1972

⁴ Member of the Committee from May 1972

STAFF

Town Clerk

R. B. McMILLAN LL.B., M.I.L.G.A.
Solicitor

Medical Officer of Health

T. SEYMOUR JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.M.F.C.M.
Divisional Health Offices, Parsons Lane, Bury (Tel. 061 764 8621)

Chief Public Health Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent

J. HOLLOWS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

S. COCKCROFT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

C. R. WALSH, M.A.P.H.I.
(From May 1972)

P. R. TABINER, M.A.P.H.I.
(From October 1972)

Clerical Staff

MISS J. WOODS
MISS G. MOOREHEAD

Health Dept. Foreman

J. E. PEAT

OFFICES

Public Health Department, Municipal Offices, Haslingden
Telephone: Rossendale 5266

To the Mayor and Members of the Haslingden Borough Council

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1972, on the health and environmental conditions of the district.

Contrary to all expectations the number of births during 1972 increased by 50 over the previous year and were more or less the same as for 1970. This trend of increasing number of births of the township is in contrast to the national picture since in England and Wales as a whole there has been a drop in the birth-rate.

You will note that the number of infant deaths has increased from six to ten during 1972 but that Table I shows that all of these deaths occurred within the first week of life and that in no case could the death have been prevented by some intervention.

With regard to the deaths from all causes this virtually remained static as in the previous year and again the main causes were cancer, heart disease, circulatory disease and bronchitis and details of these can be found in Table III.

With regard to infectious diseases the only serious disease is that due to measles, which accounted for 82 of the 91 notified cases. Even this figure could be reduced if parents were to have their children immunised against measles at an early age. Despite the reduction in infectious diseases generally this should not lead us to be complacent and it is very necessary that children be fully protected against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis. Again as in last year I must comment on the fact that we are still getting cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified and until this is a "Nil" return there should be no relaxation in the fight to overcome this disease.

Once again 1972 proved a good year with regard to no maternal deaths and this reflects on the care provided by the mid-wifery service generally.

Probably this will be the last written report with which I will be involved since re-organisation of the local government and national health services will overtake us during the early part of next year and thus there will be no opportunity to produce a full annual report for 1973. Time alone will tell whether the new re-organisation affecting both local government and the health services will benefit the community at large. As far as I can see the biggest difficulty will be the continuing relationships between the successors to the Medical Officer of Health and the new local government district. It is to be hoped that the co-operation which has existed for very many years will continue between the health services and the environmental health department of the future.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Health and Housing Committee and the Councillors in general for their support and co-operation during my term of office over the past ten years.

I also thank the Staff of the Health Department for their cheerful and unstinted support and help at all times.

Yours sincerely,

T. S. JONES

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	.. .. .	8,195
Population (census 1971)	.. .. .	14,983
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population for 1972	..	15,010
Number of dwelling houses (census 1961)	.. .. .	5,477
Number of houses (end of 1972 according to Rate Books)	.. ..	5,784
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£473,494
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	.. .. .	£4,550

Population:

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1972 is 15,010 which is 50 more than 1971. The 1971 census population was 14,983.

LIVE BIRTHS:

		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	.. .. .	126	8	134
Female	.. .. .	124	13	137
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		250	21	271

STILL BIRTHS:

Male	.. .. .	1	1	2
Female	.. .. .	2	-	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		3	1	4

Total Registered Births for 1972	...	275
Total Registered Births for 1971	...	222
Total Registered Births for 1970	...	274

TOTAL REGISTERED DEATHS:

								Male	Female	Total
For 1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	114	233
For 1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	120	235

TOTAL DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR:

For 1972						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
Female	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
						<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>
For 1971								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Female	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
						<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE:

For 1972						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
Female	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
						<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>
For 1971								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Female	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
						<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE:

For 1972						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
Female	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
						<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>
For 1971								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Female	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
						<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS: For 1972 - 51
 (which consists of infant deaths during first week of life plus still births)

There were ten deaths of infants under one year of age, which occurred in the first week of life.

A list of the ages and sex, and the causes of death of the infants, is appended herewith.

TABLE I

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH
Female	8 hours	Premature Baby	Hospital
Male	50 mins.	Placental insufficiency, Prematurity	Hospital
Male	5 days	Congenital Heart	Hospital
Male	1 hour	Prematurity Atelectasis No breathing Placental insufficiency very small placenta	Hospital
Male	3 days	Atelectasis Prematurity	Hospital
Male	6 days	Respiratory distress syndrome of newborn	Hospital
Male	3 hours	Hydrops foetalis	Hospital
Female	3 hours	Prematurity Congenital ascitis	Hospital
Male	3 mins.	Hydrocephalis Meningocele Premature Baby	Hospital
Male	20 hours	Respiratory Distress Syndrome Prematurity	Hospital

TABLE 11

	Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality				Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Total		Neo-Matal		No.	Rate
Year 1972	271	18.1*	233	15.5*	4	15.0	Nil	Nil	10	37.0	10	37.0	Nil	Nil
Year 1971	218	14.6	235	15.7	4	15.0	Nil	Nil	6	28.0	5	23.0	2	0.13
Year 1970	270	18.6	217	14.9	4	15.0	Nil	Nil	6	22.0	5	19.0	Nil	Nil
Year 1969	237	16.6	204	14.3	5	21.0	Nil	Nil	7	30.0	4	17.0	1	0.07
Year 1968	248	17.4	216	15.1	3	12.0	Nil	Nil	4	16.0	2	8.0	Nil	Nil
Year 1967	243	17.2	247	17.5	9	36.0	Nil	Nil	4	16.0	4	16.0	3	0.21
Average 5 years 1967-1971	-	16.9	-	15.5	-	20.4	-	Nil	-	22.4	-	16.6	-	0.08

* Adjusted = Live Birth-rate (Comparability factor, 1,12) = 19.5 per 1,000
 Death-rate (Comparability factor, 1.00 = 15.5 per 1,000

TABLE III

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	2	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	5	4	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	6	3	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	3	10	13
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1	-	1
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	2	2
Anaemias	1	-	1
Mental Disorders	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	-	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	3	4
Hypertensive Disease	1	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	36	27	63
Other Forms of Heart Disease	6	7	13
Cerebrovascular Disease	13	21	34
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	4	11
Influenza	-	2	2
Pneumonia	7	9	16
Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	4	10
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	1	3
Congenital Anomalies	2	-	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	4	-	4
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	2	4
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
All Other Accidents	-	2	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	-	2
Total All Causes	119	114	233

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the health services under that Act.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Borough Council:-

Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; provision of suitable water supplies; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse; inspection of all food and food-preparing premises; sampling of foodstuffs for bacteriological examination; the control of infectious disease; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises; nuisances and defects; rodent control; offensive trades, smoke abatement; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples, is undertaken without charge, by the Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

Hospital facilities are under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

SECTION C
PREVALANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The National Health Service Act requires that copies of all notifications of infectious diseases must be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer. In practice these notifications are sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, so that he may correlate action within the health division and to enable the Divisional Committee to gain a regular knowledge of the incidence of infectious disease throughout their area.

TABLE IV
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, Primary (during 1972 - By year of birth)

1972	1971	1970	1969	1965-1968	Others Under 16	Total
2	128	57	7	2	3	199
Reinforcement Injections during 1972 i.e. Subsequent to complete course (by year of birth)						
-	-	-	-	175	30	205

TABLE V
CHILDREN PROTECTED AGAINST OTHER DISEASES

Disease	Primary - By year of Birth					Others under 16	Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965-1968		
Whooping Cough	1	116	49	3	-	-	169
Tetanus	2	128	57	7	3	5	202
Poliomyelitis	3	134	60	8	4	4	213
Measles	-	3	3	4	-	-	10
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	56	56
Reinforcement - By year of birth							
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	173	31	204
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	99	24	123
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1972

"Notifiable" Diseases	Total Cases at all ages	Total Cases Notified							Total Deaths
		Under 1	1 & 2	3 & 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 & over	
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	82	2	30	22	23	2	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	3	-	-	-	1	-	*2	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	91	3	33	23	25	2	2	-	-

* 1 case notified as Virus Hepatitis

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

During the year, 21 bacteriological examinations were made for the presence of Salmonella/Dysentery organisms. All specimens were found to be negative.

TUBERCULOSIS:

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor of the Lancashire County Council as soon as possible after receipt of notification. Where desirable, Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged after consultation between the Chest Physician and the Medical Practitioner concerned.

At the beginning of the year, there were 26 recorded cases of tuberculosis. 3 cases were added and 8 cases taken off, leaving a total of 21 cases at the end of the year.

The examination of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli is carried out at the Blackburn Royal Infirmary.

In no instances has there been any wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The notification of tuberculosis in this district being satisfactory.

There does not appear to be any excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

It has not been necessary to take action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under the Public Health Acts relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

DISINFECTION:

Generally, room fumigation for diseases other than smallpox is no longer recommended. Experience has shown that thorough cleansing with soap, water and disinfectant together with efficient ventilation of the rooms is adequate.

Infection, in the cases of diseases like scarlet fever and diphtheria is nearly always due to personal contact or to the infection of food and drink.

Table VIII gives the age of the cases of tuberculosis notified and the deaths from the disease during 1972.

TABLE VIII
TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1972

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
Age periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Years	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and Upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N.B. Primary notifications only included in the above table

R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee.

I have the honour to present for your consideration my 5th Annual Report on the environmental conditions in the district and the progress recorded in 1972.

The clearance of unfit housing or where practicable repair and improvement still remains the main area of priority for the Health Department. While over 260 houses were inspected as a result of applications for Improvement and Standard Grants in 1972, this number is rapidly increasing. Whilst the main motivation may have been to secure enhanced grants to carry out improvements it has resulted in a large amount of repair work to houses. This should prove to be money well spent in conserving our older housing stock which is one of the basic aims behind the grant schemes. These works of repair far exceed the amount normally carried out by house owners of their own accord or by the local authority via legislation designed to secure that dwellings are kept in good repair. It is essential that such work should have regard to the implications of possible clearance action where the clearance of unfit houses is the only proper answer if success is to be achieved in connection with a programme of General Improvement Areas.

During the year five clearance areas were Represented. However, there still remains a considerable number of unfit houses which need to be dealt with.

Turning from the improvement and clearance of older houses to the rapidly increasing rate of residential development. Whilst such development is needed it is important that care is taken to safeguard the visual environment of the district. Developments in hilly districts such as ours need to have proper regard to good housing and planning standards which should not be lowered to secure more properties so the acre. Whilst on the subject of housing standards, though new development brings in its wake an increasing number of properties which do not pollute the atmosphere with smoke because of the growing demand for central heating and the like, it is interesting to note that whilst the air we breathe externally may be improving, occupants of such houses often persist in drastically reducing to a minimum effective ventilation to conserve heating costs. This lowers the number of air changes internally to below that which is good for their health. Nevertheless I feel an active smoke control programme should be implemented though regard should be had to the need for improved internal rates of air change and humidification particularly in dwellings and some places of employment. Another aspect of air pollution in hilly districts such as Rossendale is that great care needs to be taken in the siting of both residential and industrial developments.

In 1972 the Health Department took over the duties of Diseases of Animals Act Inspectors locally. Normally this entails attendance at the local Auction Mart to issue movement licences each week and visits to farms. However, during the year outbreaks of Swine Vesicular Disease and Sheep Scab resulted in numerous Orders etc. which significantly increased the demand on the department at the expense of other work.

During the year the Health Department have dealt with other numerous matters such as food, water and milk supplies, rodent and pest control, provisions relating to the welfare and safety of employees in offices, shops and factories and other services details of which are contained in the body of the report.

The public cleansing section involving the collection and disposal of household and other refuse and other allied work continues to be a very important part of the service of the Health Department. It is an area where again increasing housing developments is stretching the service to its limits. This is giving rise to problems both in regard to increasing amounts of refuse, which is rapidly changing in character, and also increased carrying distances for the men employed on this service. The implementation of the municipal bin scheme in 1972 and particularly the introduction of the plastic sack system of refuse storage since the end of 1972 have improved both the efficiency and the health aspects of refuse storage particularly in those areas where the sack system is operative. The sack system, which was recommended in last year's Annual Report, has been generally well received by the residents in those areas where operative. The only real criticisms being from people who do not have the sack system of storage in operation. I would, therefore, recommend that the plastic sack system of refuse storage be extended.

My appreciation and thanks are due to all Members and Officials of the Council for their interest, encouragement and assistance and particularly to the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee. My grateful thanks are also due to an efficient and loyal staff for their support and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. HOLLOWS

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER:

The water supply of Haslingden is obtained mainly from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertaking, with a small number of houses in the Rising Bridge/Stonefold area being supplied by the Calder Water Board, and the remainder some 222 houses and farms, by springs and wells. The percentage of occupied houses supplied from private sources such as springs and wells, is approximately 4.2. In all cases the water supply by the two Undertakings is direct to taps in the consumers houses, neither of the Undertakings deliver water by stand pipes. The average natural fluoride content of the Bolton Waterworks supply varies between 0.15 and 0.20 p.p.m. That of the Clader Water Board is 0.10 p.p.m.

More than eighty-three per cent of the houses in the Borough are now fitted with baths. Extensions of 2,024 metres to the existing mains of the Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertakings, were laid during the year. In addition 152 metres of mains to existing houses were renewed. The water supplied in this area is treated with lime for plumbo-solvency. The Water Undertakings take large number of samples of treated and untreated water to ensure satisfactory quality.

The Health Department took 80 samples of water for bacteriological examination. Nineteen samples were taken direct from the mains and all of these were satisfactory. Of 61 samples taken from other sources 35 were satisfactory. Nine chemical samples were taken from private supplies and five were found to be unsatisfactory.

The Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertaking reports that 689 samples of raw water were subjected to bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis and 24 to full chemical analysis in the statutory area of supply. In addition, 1,242 samples of filtered and treated water received bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis and 32 full chemical analysis. Results showed that the filtered and treated water was of a satisfactory quality, B.Coli being absent in 97.9% of the notable water samples tested. All water is treated before passing into supply. Since 1971 the method of testing for lead content has been amended to incorporate a greater degree of accuracy.

The Calder Water Board report both chemical and bacteriological analysis made during 1972 proved satisfactory.

Under the Housing Act 1964, local authorities can give a grant to help house owners with an unsatisfactory joint service water supply to convert to a separate service. This scheme has now been in progress for seven years and has been well received and taken up by a considerable number of house owners (During 1972 this grant was increased to a maximum of £25.)

DRAINS AND SEWERS:

The sewage disposal works are under the control of a Joint Board, and deal with the sewage of the three Rossendale Valley Towns - Bacup, Haslingden and Rawtenstall. The plant is situated at the lowest point in the area and the method of treatment is automatic screening plant, detritis and precipitation tanks with outfall to the River Irwell. During 1969 extensive modernisation works were completed which included the installation of a sludge heat treatment plant.

Additional lengths of sewer were provided for private estates now in course of erection - approximately 1,550 metres of foul sewer were laid.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Borough at the end of the year.

1.	Number of pail closets	..	..	..	..	..	100
2.	Number of waste water closets	..	..	..	..	..	978
3.	Number of fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	..	5,148
4.	Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	..	..	..	..	..	6
5.	Number of movable dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	7,014

There are still one hundred pail closets in existence, mostly situated on the outskirts of the town, mainly remote from sewerage and mains water facilities. Wherever possible it is hoped such premises will remove these insanitary closets by taking advantage of improvement grants.

During 1972, conversions took place as follows:-

Trough closets to fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	Nil
Waste water closets to fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	62
Pail closets to fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	1

CLOSET CONVERSION SCHEME:

On the 1st April, 1964 the Council introduced a scheme whereby, in approved cases, a grant of £10 was paid towards the conversion of a waste water closet to a fresh water closet. This has been reviewed and the amount of grant raised to £20. At the present time, however, most of the conversions are in connection with improvement grants.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The vehicles used for public cleansing are as follows:- Two vehicles used entirely on collection of household refuse. One vehicle is used for the collection of nightsoil (in a special tank fitted to the wagon for that purpose) and for the collection of trade refuse, salvage, special collections of bulky refuse and some household refuse as required.

Household refuse was collected weekly excepting annual holidays and nightsoil was also collected weekly. All household refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the South Shore Tip. South Shore Tip closed on the 22nd September, 1972, and tipping commenced at Duckworth Clough Quarry on the 25th September, 1972. Nightsoil is discharged to the sewers by means of a special nightsoil chute.

A municipal bin scheme agreed by Council in July 1972 was introduced in the latter half of the year.

The Council agreed to the introduction of plastic sacks "in selected areas" in November. This, however, was not put into effect until the beginning of 1973.

The effect of the service for the collection of bulky household refuse (i.e. old furniture etc.) should be reducing the dumping of such refuse. This is borne out by the demand for such collections which increased from 594 loads in 1971 to 701 in 1972 and the number is still rising. This justified the acquisition of the larger Karrier vehicle purchased in November, 1972. Despite this there are times when, due to circumstances beyond our control, such special collections cannot be cleared as quickly as we would like. The problem of adequate labour to cover holidays and sickness still remains a problem in the cleansing service.

Below are details of materials collected during 1972.

	Cubic Yards 1972		Loads 1972
Household Refuse	50,000	Special Collections	701
Trade Refuse	6,000	Night Soil	52

Salvage: Salvage collected and sold as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs
Paper, cardboard, etc.	17	17	-
Scrap tins, metal, rags, etc. from tip	-	14	3
	18	11	3

Gross Value - £181.53

In Table X are particulars of:-

- (a) Notices served and complied with
- (b) Defects and nuisances found and remedied

TABLE X

(a) NOTICES	Served	Complied with
Formal Notices	8	8
Informal Notices	235	197
(b) NUISANCES AND DEFECTS	Discovered	Abated
DWELLING HOUSES:		
Dampness	72	66
Defective dustbins and pails ..	336	334
Defective fresh and waste water closets and drains	174	169
Chimneys, roof and other housing repairs	135	124

CLEAN AIR.

No notifications to install new boiler plants over 55,000 B.T.U'S./hr. were received during 1972. Neither were any applications for approval of the height of any new chimneys received. Generally there is a low incidence of industrial smoke in the Borough but from time to time there have been emissions of smoke from the chimneys of a small number of industrial premises whose plant or technique is not up to the required standard.

Apart from one notable exception, where fumes from an industrial process give rise to serious atmospheric pollution in the Broadway and surrounding area, the major cause of atmospheric pollution in the district arises from domestic premises. However, there is now a definite trend towards smokeless heating by the installation of central heating and the like. This is particularly evident on the rapidly extending new housing developments. As referred to in previous Annual Reports though not an officially designated "Black Area" and bearing in mind the recent decision of the Council, I feel serious consideration should now be given to the introduction of a Smoke Control Programme.

Measurement of the degree of aerial pollution is carried out by a Smoke/Sulphur Dioxide recording machine sited at the Health Department.

SWIMMING BATHS:

The Corporation Swimming Bath provide one plunge bath and eight slipper baths with facilities for medicinal baths. The water in the plunge bath is treated by filtration, chlorination and aeration, and is chemically treated by sulphate of alumina and soda. The water is tested daily for pH value, for residual chlorine and for temperature. The pool capacity is approximately 76,000 gallons and there is complete turnover of the water each $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Two bacteriological samples were taken of the water in the plunge bath both proved to be satisfactory.

SCHOOLS:

All eleven schools have a town's water supply. All have fresh water closets and all have dustbins for refuse collection. On the instructions of the Council a survey of the schools in the district was carried out during 1970. A report was subsequently presented in February 1971 and on the instructions of the Council copies were sent to the Education Authorities concerned. The report outlined matters which it was felt required attention.

MORTUARY:

During 1970 the Council considered the joint use with Rawtenstall and Bacup of the mortuary owned by and situated in Rawtenstall but after careful deliberation decided to continue using the mortuary in Haslingden. As a result considerable renovation works were carried out.

ERADICATION OF INSECT PESTS:

There were no cases of bed bugs dealt with during the year. Forty-six premises were treated for other insect pests, as against 54 in 1971.

RODENT CONTROL:

Two hundred and fifty-five premises were dealt with for rodent infestation during the year. In 85 cases, rats caused the infestation, the other 170 being mice. None of the infestations were major in character, but it must be noted that prompt attention to the smaller infestations prevents the occurrence of the major ones.

A large number of visits were made to premises with regard to infestations in addition to many routine inspections for the presence of rodents.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough, the last on the Register being closed in 1959.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1952.

There are no premises in the town where rag flock is manufactured and so far as is known, none is being sold or used.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

There are three site licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 in operation at the end of the year 57 caravans can be accommodated on the three sites.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops Warehouses	Catering Estab. open to public Cartons	Fuel storage Depots
No. of registered premises at end of year	3	5	1	1	-
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	2	5	1	1	-
No. of exemptions current at end of year Space (S.5(2)) Temperature (S.6) Sanitary Conveniences (S.9) Washing Facilities (S. 10)	-	-	-	-	-

No. of visits of all kinds during the year to registered premises - 16
Prosecutions - Nil

SECTION E

H O U S I N G

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:

	Houses	Flats
(a) By the Local Authority	-	-
(b) By other Local Authority	-	-
(c) By other bodies or persons .. .	131	-

No. of Council owned dwellings existing at the end of the year - 1356

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES:

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 420

Number of inspections made for the above purposes 1,230

Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit 165

Total number of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:-

(a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time)	77
(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Order have not yet been made	257

Number of dwelling houses demolished during year:-

(a) Unfit houses	36
(b) Other houses	2

Number of persons displaced from Clearance Areas 12

HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

	Houses	Persons Displaced
Houses demolished or closed during year: Housing Act 1957		
Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	4	8
Local authority owned houses demolished (M.O.H. Certificate)	-	-
Unfit houses closed: Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1) Housing Act 1957	5	7

REPAIRS DURING YEAR:

	No. of Houses
Number of houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts ..	179
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Public Health Acts after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By local authority in default of owner	6
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Housing Act 1957 (Sections 9 and 16) after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	N/A
(b) By local authority in default of owner	N/A

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT 1957):

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation	N/A
Number of separate dwellings contained in above	N/A
Number of houses licensed for temporary accommodation	N/A

TABLE XI

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of	
	Owner Occupied	Others
(a) Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	215	-
(b) Approved by Local Authority	112	-
(c) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-
(e) Work completed	45	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above ..	-	-
STANDARD GRANTS	No. of dwellings or other buildings	
	Owner Occupied	Others
(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority for improvement to full standard	44	-
(b) Applications approved by Local Authority for improvement to reduced standard	-	-
(c) Total applications approved by Local Authority for improvement to full standrad	32	-
(d) Total applications approved by Local Authority for improvement to reduced standard	1	-
(e) Work completed	34	-

HOUSING ACT 1969:

Four Qualification Certificate applications were received during the year and two Provisional Qualification Certificates were issued.

HOUSING CONDITIONS - GENERAL

During the year five Clearance Areas were Represented. These resulted in the following - Bury Road/Manchester Road C.P.C.; Syke Street/Mill Street C.P.O.; Pit Heads C.P.O.; Holcombe Road C.P.O. and New Pleasant Street/Ormerod Street, Acre C.P.O.

Thirty-eight houses were demolished during the year. At the end of the year seventy-seven houses, in Clearance Areas which had been confirmed, were awaiting demolition.

Three families and twelve persons were rehoused during the year from such areas.

The average number of persons per house (2.72) does not indicate any extent of overcrowding in the district. Though there are an increasing number of new houses being erected in the district there still remains a considerable number of unfit and sub-standard houses which need to be cleared as soon as possible. In addition many houses still lack basic amenities such as an internal fresh water closet, hot water and bath.

The period during which the increased Standard and Improvement Grants are available in the district has been extended from June 1973 by twelve months to June 1974. It is hoped as many owners as possible will avail themselves of these grants to bring their houses up to a good standard. The Health Department give this work high priority and the number of enquiries and applications dealt with now show a rapid increase. In an increasing number of cases blocks rather than individual houses have to be surveyed and assessed in connection with the "life" conditions and unfortunately this does lead to unavoidable delay. However, it is anticipated increased staff resources will help to reduce such delay to a minimum.

SECTION F

MILK: Particulars of bacteriological and biological examinations are given in Table XII.

TABLE XII

Total number of samples submitted 16.

Samples for Biological Examination				
	Results			
	Positive	Negative	No Result	
(a) Tuberculosis	-	16	-	
(b) Brucellosis - Ring Test	2	14	-	
(c) Brucellosis - Culture Test	-	2	-	
(d) Brucellosis - Biological Test	1	-	-	
Samples for Statutory Tests				
	Results			
	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(a) Methylene Blue Test	16	16	-	-
Heat Treated Milk:				
(b) Methylene Blue Test	2	2	-	-
(c) Phosphatase Test	2	2	-	-
(d) Turbidity Test	1	1	-	-
(e) Colony Count Test	-	-	-	-

BRUCELLOSIS: Where positive samples are reported a follow-up inspection is made at farms. Milk from affected cows is isolated and sent for pasteurisation or the infected animal removed from the herd. It is hoped the area will soon be included in the Brucellosis Eradication Scheme currently under way by the Ministry of Agriculture. Several producers have taken advantage of the voluntary scheme and have become accredited.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS: An increasing number of inspections of imported containerised meat brought into the district from abroad took place in 1972. Inspections are made at retailers shops and other premises where foodstuffs are stored, exposed for sale or in course of preparation for sale.

FOOD CONDEMNED: During 1972 523 lbs. of foodstuffs and 420 assorted packets of frozen foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

FOOD POISONING: No cases were reported in 1972.

FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE:

A limited number of inspections were made at food shops, school kitchens and other food preparing places under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. In twelve instances, official notification was given to the owner or occupier to comply with the Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960:

The following premises have been recorded under the Regulations:-

Category	No. premises	Comply with Reg. 18	No. requiring Reg. 21	Comply with Reg. 21
Bakehouses ..	14	14	14	14
Butchers ..	19	19	19	19
Greengrocers ..	12	10	12	12
Fried Fish Shops	11	11	11	11
Grocers	56	52	56	56
Fishmongers ..	4	4	4	4
Shop selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	2	2	2	2
Licensed premises, canteens, restaurants cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments.	63	60	60	59

LIQUID EGG PASTEURISATION REGULATIONS 1963:

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD: CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

The administration of Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and regulations governing the adulteration of food, are under the control of the Lancashire County Council and their officers take samples in the district. The bacteriological examination of foodstuffs is dealt with by the Borough Council and samples are submitted for such examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

APPENDIX I

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1972 FOR THE
B O R O U G H O F H A S L I N G D E N
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	47	10	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	84	16	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	131	26	10	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases')

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	5	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	3	2	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	4	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	11	-	-

PART XIII OF THE ACT - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

SECTION 133		SECTION 134			
No. of outworkers in August list required by section 133(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions.
Footwear 1	-	-	-	-	-
Woodcraft 1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 2	-	-	-	-	-

